

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Memorial Hall
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Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—*PHILLIPS BROOKS.*

VOL. II.

ANDOVER, MASS., FEBRUARY 22, 1889.

NO. 19

WE HAVE STOPPED

Making Heavy-weight Overcoats, a fact that will be deplored by many who have delayed purchasing one of these elegantly made and handsomely made and handsomely trimmed overcoats of

OUR OWN MAKE!

We stopped making these coats once before this season, but the demand for more was so urgent, we put our makers to work again, and now these are going as rapidly as the others did, and we would advise those who are not supplied to get one before the sizes are all broken. We will make no more this season, as our Spring stock demands our attention. Remember, these overcoats are included in our MARK-DOWN. We have a nice, clean stock of medium-priced overcoats at MARK-DOWN PRICES, and we are sorry to say some

Slop-Shop Overcoats,

FROM \$1.50 to \$5.00.

We prefer not to say anything about them. Our intentions are to sell good goods, and not trash, so we will let others do the advertising for these, while we will BLOW for the other.

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Will attend to the Sale of Real and Personal Property in or out of town, on reasonable terms.
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Particular attention given to moving Pianos and Furniture.
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Park Street, Andover.

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Blacksmithing, Horseshoeing, & Jobbing done with promptness and despatch. Special care with interfering and overreaching horses.
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All Jobbing receives careful and prompt attention.
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Wedding and Funeral Designs neatly executed.
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Graining, Glazing, and Paper-hanging.
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Window-glass, & Wall-papers.
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All kinds of Brick Work and Jobbing promptly attended to.
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HOUSE PAINTER.
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ANDOVER, MASS.

Mr. Charles A. Farley,
Formerly of this town will be in Andover quarterly beginning Dec. 1st, to tune Pianos or Organs. He will also sell or exchange the Ivers & Pond and S. G. Chickering Pianos on easy payments. Order book at the TOWNSMAN OFFICE.

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Curtains and Fixtures,
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CARPENTER and BUILDER,
Shop, cor. Park and Bartlett Streets,
Andover, Mass.
ALL JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. E. SEARS,
Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.
The best \$3 Shoe in the market.
Repairing neatly done.
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MRS. M. E. WATSON.
Rooms in Dean's Block, over Soehrens
MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

M. L. RAMSDELL,
DEALER IN SEWING-MACHINES.
The New Boston and New Home, Specialties.
Needles, Oil, etc.
Machines adjusted, cleaned, and repaired.
37 Main Street, Near cor. of Chestnut

Summary of Daily News.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.
President Carnot takes steps to form a new cabinet.

Resolve reported in Legislature for fixing Monday, April 22, as the day to vote on the Prohibitory Amendment.

One of Washburn & Moen's copper wire mills at Worcester burned. Large fire at Chippewa Falls, Wis. Hotel burned at Pike, N. Y., consuming a servant woman and little child.
Burglaries reported in Lynn.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16.
Large fires in Montreal, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Butler, Mo., with lesser ones in Dennisport, Great Barrington, and Medfield.

SUNDAY, FEB. 17.
Fourteen-story building in Chicago collapses. No one hurt.
Willard school-house in Quincy burned.

A man in Bridgeport, Ct. burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp on a table beside which he sat reading.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.
Park Central Hotel, Hartford, wrecked by an explosion, and many lives lost.

House makes the constitutional amendment voting-day a legal holiday, and increases the penalties for violation of liquor law.

Another Saugus attempt at burglary, the burglar, an ex-chief of police, being arrested.

\$20,000 fire in Lowell freight yard, Boston. Ancient tavern in Greenwich (Hampshire Co.) burned. Stables in Kansas City burned, with 94 horses and their owner.

Report, not confirmed, that Stanley has been killed by natives in Africa.

A lady walking across the railroad at Bridgeport, Ct., struck by the train and killed; a shawl thrown over her head prevented her hearing the train.

An old workman in the railroad shop at Lake Village, N. H., steps on the track in front of the yard engine and is instantly killed.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.
The Parnell Commission going on still in London; Manager Macdonald of the Times examined to-day.

Two Malden boys, nine and ten years old, jump from an express train, on which they had come from Boston—thinking it to be an accommodation—and instantly killed.

Amherst Alumni banquet at Young's Hotel, Boston.

Convention of the U. S. Citizens' Law and Order League in the Meisneron, Boston.

Great fire in Philadelphia; several large business houses destroyed; loss, \$450,000. Railroad shops burned in Cincinnati, \$200,000.

Mr. O'Brien sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Destructive cyclone reported from Alabama; several persons killed.

Steamer Madrid seized in New York, charged with having arms and ammunition for the rebel forces in Hayti.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.
Both houses of Congress pass territorial bill, admitting North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington.

Prohibitory amendment bill passed to be engrossed in House (at Boston).

Town of Guerneville, Cal. destroyed by fire; Charles Porter's house and barn in Hamilton burned, overheated chimney, and family away; Monmouth (Me.) Dairying Association buildings burned; Myers' Opera House, Janesville, Wis., burned; fire in house at Chelsea, catching from a bracket lamp in the floor above; dry goods store in Philadelphia burned, with woman and little child.

Aged couple run into by train in Tilton, N. H.; the woman fatally injured.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

French Cabinet reorganized.
Furious blizzard in the Northwest, heavy snow storm in the South.

Parliament reassembles, and Mr. Gladstone, just home from Italy, heartily received.

Death of Dr. Bliss, Garfield's physician, and of Jas. C. Flood the bonanza king.

Mechanics' Block, West Medway, burned. Senator Kenna reelected from West Virginia.

Various News Items.

The week has been one of accidents, most of them resulting in the loss of single lives only. The Hartford disaster is a terrible exception. The Park Central Hotel in that city, a five-story brick building, fell with a fearful crash at an early hour on Monday morning, the result of the explosion of the boiler connected with the steam-heating apparatus in the basement. The ruins caught fire immediately, but this was soon subdued. As the hotel register was burned, and the hotel clerk killed, the number of guests is not known, but 22 bodies have been recovered, and ten persons are in the hospital, none of them fatally injured.

Among the killed were Mr. Whiting, of the Hartford Life Insurance Co. and his wife; Mr. Buell, a well known jeweller of the city; Mr. Galody, proprietor of the Hartford Herald and his wife; and Rev. Dr. Lavalette Perrin and wife. Dr. Perrin was a prominent Connecticut clergyman, and treasurer of the National Council of the Congregational church. Mr. Ketchum, the landlord, and his wife were extricated after several hours, but their little son, 11 years old, was killed. The exact cause of the accident is not certainly known, but it is thought that the colored porter (who was killed) started the pumps, letting cold water into the overheated boiler. The engineer who was away at the time was promptly arrested on charge of manslaughter.

The fourteen-story block in progress of building at Chicago, which collapsed on Sunday morning, brought no loss of life simply because it was on Sunday morning, and the crowds of mechanics there on other days were not at work. The floors are made of tiles fitted together and depending on each other for support. Owing to the settling of the building, the flooring of one story—the tenth—gave way, and fell upon the next lower, gaining force till all the floors below were carried down also. A 3000 lb. iron tank had been hoisted the day before to one of the upper stories, and two others were to follow it. When we add that the lot of land on which this tall and immensely heavy structure was built was only 50 feet square, further comment is unnecessary. The Boston capitalist who owned it wished to save ground-room—and now his costly building is on the ground altogether.

Dr. John B. Taylor of Cambridge died suddenly of heart disease while attending a patient on Friday last. He had been a "beloved physician" in that city for forty years, and most of that time the medical attendant at the Middlesex House of Correction and Jail. From this institution came to the funeral service a beautiful floral gift with the inscription, "Our Physician," and Rev. Dr. McKenzie read with touching effect the passage, "I was sick and ye visited me: I was in prison and ye came unto me."

Rev. Dr. Isaac G. Bliss, a well known foreign missionary for many years in Turkey, died suddenly on Saturday in Egypt, where he was spending a little time for his health. He graduated from Andover Seminary in 1847, and was 66 years old.

Mr. Justin Jones of Brookline, who has been well known for years as a story writer, over the name of "Harry Hazel," and as the publisher of the Flag of our Union, The Yankee Blade, and other papers, has died at the age of 74.

Everybody needs a spring medicine. By using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the blood is thoroughly cleansed and invigorated, the appetite stimulated, and the system prepared to resist the diseases peculiar to the summer months. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take no other.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Ocean Recrossed.

To the Editor of the Townsman:

The ocean, once regarded as a barrier between the continents, has become the highway and the bond of the nations. Voyages once long and tedious have become brief and pleasurable. The dangers of the sea, its discomfort and uncertainty, have been so overcome or lessened that voyagers now look forward not to peril and hardship, so much as to the delight and rest, the enjoyment and satisfaction of a few days of luxurious travel in some great ocean steamer, which becomes for a few swift days his safe and comfortable abode. The modern steamship is a floating hotel of the better class. The Cephalonia is a most excellent boat, staunch, sweet, roomy, steady, and while not so swift and thronged as the famous Etruria and Umbria, she is much better for quiet, leisurely people, who go to Europe, not to experience a series of new and intense excitements, not for the whirl of ocean society, not to see for themselves the drinking, gambling, betting, which are oftenest found on the fastest boats, not to reach land at the earliest possible moment, but who travel for the recuperation which comes en route, as well as for whatever business or pleasure may await them beyond the seas, and who prefer the quieter but not dull or uneventful life on a first-class Boston ship.

We had only a handful of passengers, but there was this advantage,—the officers devoted themselves to our entertainment, and the servants had ample time to minister to our every want, and it would be ungrateful not to speak of Captain Secombe's charming quality as a host, while recognizing first of all his masterly seamanship. He endeared himself, he adapted himself, to us all.

A noted mariner has said, surprisingly, that the sea is monotonous. To a novice it is not so, but changes every moment under the wind, the sun, the tides, the great ocean currents, the various shipping which one meets or descends afar, the life which plays upon the ocean surface and disports within its depths, and all the shifting movement of the craft beneath his feet. No two aspects are the same, and the landsman delights in "the great and wide sea," and interprets its various moods in the thought of Him who made it, and who causes it to minister endlessly and beneficently to the wants of mankind.

Kind friends have twice supplied me with the late Dr. Swain's famous sermon—"God's Ownership of the Sea"—and twice the captain has begged a copy for the perusal of one most dear at his own home. Nowhere else has so much been said, and so well, concerning the sea, in a view of reflection peculiarly in harmony with the feelings of a thoughtful, reverent mind, dwelling for a time amid the wonders, the beauties, the mysteries of "the deep, resounding, ever restless sea."

Our party though so small was well "assorted," containing representatives of business, literature, the fine arts; persons travelling for rest, for education, for gain; men, women, and a little child. Deep in the great ship were the products of our mighty country—grain, 22,000 quarters of frozen beef, apples, lard, and a miscellaneous cargo, the largest ever taken by our good ship. The winds gave us good speed and a smooth sea, save now and then some hints of a more boisterous mood. A winter voyage may be as delightful as one in summer. It was ten days of freedom, peace, and reverie. One could not but wish for care-pressed and jaded friends, such an opportunity to stop, to think, to take in a new range of nature, human nature, and even one's own self. Things left behind take on a new value and stand out in a clearer light as one moves away from them, and sets them forth in their true relations and proportions.

Not to speak of the physical benefits derived from a voyage to Europe and back, I believe there are many people who would find their intellectual powers stirred, their home affections enriched, their spiritual life quickened, their tastes and sympathies enlarged and refined, their whole life renewed and energized, by such an excursion. I am glad so many of our Andover people, representing all our varied interests, have had this experience, and know what its value is, how easy it is accomplished, and how every year makes the difficulties less than ever before.

C. F. P. B.

Brindisi, Feb. 2.

Our Representatives in Foreign Courts—Comments on Senator Dawes's Speech.

To the Editor of the Townsman:

Senator Dawes is a sensible man, but sensible men, in this country, are tempted to cater to a rather exaggerated notion of republicanism, as if it took exception to the usual forms of international intercourse and good breeding. We might as well insist on having a republican language as a republican etiquette or code of manners, except so far as this or that peculiarity of the elder code implies a recognition of monarchy as having a higher value than republicanism. But the proposal to create Ambassadors is a proposal to assert explicitly in the great capitals of Europe, the equal dignity of our Republic with any Monarchy. The framers of our Constitution have made express provision for doing so whenever there should seem to be occasion. We need not affect to be better republicans than they. They did not appoint them in their day, for it is very doubtful whether the haughty courts of the Old World would then have received them. And later on a bastard republicanism which identified itself with rusticity had gained firm possession of the country, and is only very slowly losing its hold.

Benjamin Franklin's example at the court of Versailles has been curiously misinterpreted. According to the more authentic explanation which has since been given (and which I wonder Mr. Dawes has not seen) Franklin was having his court-dress made, when the king, being impatient to see the great philosopher, directed him to come as he was. But in his second audience, and thereafter, he wore the usual dress of a diplomatic representative. The grand simplicity of his genuine republicanism did not find occasion to display itself in a shallow affectation of wearing yarn stockings rather than silk ones. That story may probably be sent to join Parson Weems's invention of the Little Hatchet.

Mr. Dawes is hardly right in thinking that we have gained standing in Europe by our later fad of forcing all our representatives to follow this fictitious example of Benjamin Franklin. Europe has simply smiled at it as a venial eccentricity. The Europeans look upon us as being half-civilized at best, and they were doubtless glad to compound at this rate for our not insisting on our privilege of appearing at court with tomahawks and a string of scalp. As the *Pall Mall* suggested, this was our undoubted right, if we chose to use it.

I am aware, on the information of Artemus Ward, that the earth revolves on its axis subject to the Constitution of the United States. Still, most of the laws of human nature remain as they were of old. And when Europeans see our Republic refusing to express her Imperial dignity by sending to the great capitals immediate representatives of herself, who would take place with crowned heads of the first rank, they will be very apt to assume that she contents herself with sending more representatives of her Foreign Office, forced to yield precedence to every younger son of the princeling of a German potato-patch, because she does not lift her plebeian eyes any higher. It is all very well to lie proudly back on the consciousness of our own consequence. In the world as it is, an occasional assumption of the accustomed indications of national dignity, is no mean help towards securing the acknowledgment of it from others. If we are in the world, there seems no reason why we should not use that idiom which to the world at large implies the possession of Civilized Greatness.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

AULD LANG-SYNE.

Old Andover Records.

No. 19.

BIRTHS. 1694.

- Jan. 1. Alice, ye daughter of Joseph & Mary Marble (1693:94)
Jan. 19. Daniel, ye son of John & Hannah Osgood. (1693) (1)
Jan. 28. Lydia, ye daughter of Steephens & Mary Barker. (1693:94)
Feb. 4. James, ye son of James & Elizabeth Johnson. (1693:94)

Feb. 10. Mary, ye daughter of Ephraim & Sarah Steetens. (1693:94:)

Feb. 11. Hannah, ye daughter of Saml & Hannah Holt. (1693:94:)

Feb. 18. Ruth, ye daughter of John & Rebecca Ballard. (1693:94:)

Feb. 25. Priscilla, ye daughter of Benjamin & Hannah Barker. (1693:94:)

March 16. Mary, ye daughter of John & Mary Barnum. (1693:94)

March 19. Jacob, ye son of George & Elizabeth Abbott. (1693:84:)

March 20. Edward, ye son of Edward & Ruth Phelps. (1693:94)

March 27. Elizabeth Nichols, ye daughter of Nicholas & Elizabeth Nicolls.

April 10. John, ye son of John & Mary Stone.

April 11. Sarah, ye daughter of John & Sarah White.

April 18. David, ye son of Ephraim & Hannah Foster.

April 26. Saml, ye son of Saml & Mary frie.

May 8. Saml, ye son of Benjamin & Sarah Abbott.

May 25. Mehitabel, ye daughter of Thomas & Susannah Osgood.

June 1. Ruth, ye daughter of John & Ruth Steetens.

June 14. Lydia, ye daughter of Christopher & Sarah Osgood.

June 16. Benjamin, ye son of Thomas & Hannah Astin.

June 29. Joseph, ye son of Joseph & Sarah Chandler.

July 10. Hannah, ye daughter of John & Hannah Carleton.

July 21. Deborah, ye daughter of Saml & Sarah Ingalls.

Aug. 27. Samuel, ye son of Samuel & Lucy Astin.

Sept. 2. Joshua, ye son of Hooker & Dorothy Osgood.

Sept. 20. Peleg, ye son of William & Hannah Ballard.

Oct. 19. Caleb, ye son of William & Sarah Johnson.

Nov. 20. Ruth, ye daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Hutchinson.

Dec. 1. Sarah, ye daughter of Samuel & Bethia Bodwell.

Dec. 20. Francis, ye son of Henry & Abigail Ingalls.

MARRIAGES. 1693-1694.

1693. (2)

Feb. 1. Francis Johnson to Sarah Hawkes, by Mr. Dane.

March 28. Samuel Holt to Hannah Barnum, by Mr. Dane.

May 14. Thomas Barnum to Hannah Hutchinson by Mr. Dane.

June 30. John Barnum to Mary Tyler by Mr. Barnard.

1694.

Jan. 18. Dane Robinson to Mary Chadwick by Mr. Dane. (1693:4)

March 21. Nathaniel Louejoy to Dorothy Hoyt by Mr. Barnard. (1693:94)

April 2. Saml: Preston to Sarah Bridges by Mr. Dane.

July 18. Richard Carrier to Elizabeth Sessions by Mr. Dane.

Aug. 2. Joseph Carleton to Abigail Osgood by Mr. Dane.

Nov. 1. John frie to Tabitha Barnum, by Mr. Dane.

DEATHS. 1694.

Jan. 25. John Marstone, ye son of John & Mary Marstone. (1693:94)

Feb. 24. Bathsheba Phelps, ye daughter of Edward & Ruth Phelps. (1693:94)

Mar. 29. Elizabeth Perry, ye servant of John Stone.

April 27. Grace Ballard, widdowe & Relict of William Ballard.

May 1. Elizabeth Steetens widdowe aged about 81 years.

July 20. Lydia Osgood, daughter of Christopher & Sarah Osgood.

Nov. 30. Mehitabel frie, ye daughter of Benjamin & Mary frie died ye last day of Novembr: 1694

Dec. 21. Abigail Gutterson, ye daughter of Jno: & Abigail Gutterson.

NOTES.

(1) The place of this entry (Daniel Osgood), at the close of 1693, makes it almost certain that the date should be Jan. 19, 1693:94, i. e. 1694.

(2) Those who preserve these records should note that these marriages precede the partial list of 1694 given last week (No. 18.)

DO NOT ENCOURAGE adulteration, but ask your grocer for Beach's Washing Soap. It is strictly pure and made from the best material.

Eighteenth Century People.

It is a constant surprise to us how many people there are still living—or who have just now died—who were born in the last century. We have at different times recorded the newspaper notices of several such, but every week we hear of others whose lives date back also beyond the century line. The effect ought to be reassuring to us—what man has done, man may do; why can we not be 90, 95, 99, 100 years old as well as they?

Maine seems to have the precedence in cases of longevity. David Brown died in East Livermore in January at the age of 90, and Benaiah Benjamin, one of the first settlers of Whitefield, nearly 99. Mrs. Ruth Jewell of North Livingston reached her one hundredth birthday, Feb. 2, and Elihu Stevens of Redfield his one hundred and fifth a week before. In South Auburn there are three old ladies, unmarried, aged respectively 84, 86, and 99 years, who keep house and are as happy as any of their younger neighbors. And why shouldn't they be?

In New Hampshire, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boutwell of Amherst recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, both of them being active and vigorous, he at 36 and she at 92. Mrs. Mary S. Peters of Henniker on her 90th birthday, prepared without assistance a dinner for her guests—which was no doubt a better one than many of them could have gotten up! In East Andover, a prominent citizen died recently at the age of 88, and who was therefore born in the last year of the last century. The remarkable fact is stated of him that he had seen his great-grandfather and had lived to see his great-grandchild.

At Wolfeboro, Jan. 27, died Mrs. Nancy Edgerly, at the great age of 104 years. In Milford, Mrs. Clarissa Towne celebrated last week her 99th birthday in perfect health.

Vermont reports one, Mrs. Lucy Wood of Barre, who has just reached her 103d birthday, and Rhode Island two, both in one town—Central Falls. Mrs. Larned 99 years old, and Mrs. Brown, 94, celebrated their birthdays on the same week. The latter goes shopping often, enjoys a mile's walk to Valley Falls, and reading the newspapers, which proves that she is in the full possession of her faculties.

The only candidate in Maryland for centenarian honors is a dark-colored one, 106 years old, who still makes her garden every year, as she did for "ole missus" in the times "befo' the wah."

Pennsylvania is represented by Mrs. Mary Brewer, who has seen 102 years, for the last half of which she has smoked a pipe after eating. This is what she says: "I have lived a quiet life, ate regular meals, had plenty of sleep, always wore good red flannel underclothing, and never borrowed trouble." These five rules are sufficient to account for her longevity, without the tobacco desert. In fact, we feel sure that had she not adopted the tobacco habit, she would have been at least 110 by this time!

The only man reported from Virginia in this line is 83 years old, and is said to work all day long in his shop vigorously as ever. But we can beat that right here at home, for a note lies before us headed, "William Poor, Manufacturer of Business, Express, Grocery, Market, Milk, Meat, and Farm Wagons"—and this many-wagon-maker is nearly 84, and still at work in the business he set up 56 years ago!

Coming back to Massachusetts we find notice of Mrs. Cynthia Hathaway, in Berkshire County (Savoy), who has celebrated her 100 birthday, taking a turn in the festive dance with her son who is over 80; of Mrs. Mary Waterhouse Johnson in Worcester Co. (Hubbardston), who has reached the same age, although using a crutch for 35 years, past and who reads a Bible chapter every day; of Mrs. Serepta Carrier in Franklin Co. (Bernardston), whom we used to think of as an old lady in our boyhood, and who has just died at 94; of Mrs. Abigail White in Norfolk Co. (Holbrook), who has just commenced her 94th year; and of Sidney Bartlett, LL.D., the honored nestor of the Suffolk Bar, who received fitting attention on his 90th birthday last week.

Mr. Samuel Chamberlain of Salem has reached his 90th birthday; Mr. Benajah Parkhurst died in Dunstable just after the new year at the age of 94; Mrs. Jennie Osgood of Amesbury (widow of John Os-

good), who has just kept her 99th birthday, spends her leisure time in knitting lace; Mrs. Sarah Somes McKay has died at Gloucester lacking only a few weeks of being a century old; Mrs. Clarissa Cox died in Wakefield, where she was born, in January, being 101 years old last October; the papers speak of a complimentary benefit ball in the Globe Rink, Haverhill, given to Capt. Nicholas Costello, 105 years old.

While we are preparing these notes we hear through the telephone that Mrs. Rebecca (Clark) Richardson of South Peabody (a native of Centre Harbor, N. H. and aunt of Joseph W. Clark of this town), had kept her 97th birthday, as she has for several years, by a prayer meeting at her house.

But the oldest man of all lives in our neighboring town of Middleton, Mr. Charles King, who passed his 108 birthday there on the 15th of January. He is a French Canadian by birth, has served Great Britain as a soldier, although for several years living with his son in Middleton. There is no doubt about the hereditary succession in the case of this King, for he has eight sons and six daughters, and has now living over 400 descendants. Dea. David Stiles of Middleton writes: "He is a very pleasant man and retains all his faculties almost perfectly. He talks freely of his bygone days, using the English language as correctly and fluently as many a college-learned man, though he does not know the alphabet either in French or English. His eyesight is good, and he never wears glasses; has a good appetite and enjoys rest and sleep."

The above facts and figures, which are only specimens of what the reading of a wide range of papers would show any week, are very significant and we would like to add, by way of "improvement"—as the old-time preachers used to say—two or three comments:

The most of those who read this will live on into the twentieth century!

Why may we not properly try—and expect—by careful cultivation of simple, regular, temperate habits in eating and drinking and sleeping, in working and resting, to live ourselves to a good old age—even to ninety or a hundred years?

Nature's laws are God's laws, divine revelation and human science teach the same thing; therefore, "keep the commandments," "for length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee."

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

George Washington's Rules.

We remind the children that this is "Washington's Birthday," as he was born on the 11th of February, *Old Style*, 1732. We suppose we shall have to give up the delightful little story, referred to in another column, of George and his hatchet, just as we have had to give up the incident of William Tell shooting the apple off his boy's head. But for all that, the young Virginian was a truthful and conscientious boy. When he was about 13 years old he wrote a list of "Rules of Decent Behaviour in Company and Conversation," in a book which is still preserved. There were 110 of them; and no doubt the preparation of them and the trying to keep them, had a great deal to do with making that boy such a man, that his birthday is affectionately remembered by a whole nation. We give a very few of them; the last one especially seems to have molded the character of George Washington.

1. Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

22. Wherein you reprove another be unblamable yourself; for example is more prevalent than precepts.

46. Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise.

56. Let your recreations be manful, not sinful.

57. Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, called conscience.

VARIETY COLUMN.

Curious and Interesting.

A remarkable well has been struck at Pittsburg, Pa. It produces at one and the same time cold water, as pure and sweet as the dew that falls from heaven; salt water as briny as old ocean's waves; and a flow of gas that when ignited illuminates the entire surroundings. The well was drilled to obtain pure water for a bakery. At 100 feet the fresh water was struck, and at 200 feet the salt water and gas were found. Two casings were inserted, one for the salt water and gas, the other for the fresh water; and now, when the engine is started and the gas lighted, spectators behold the wonderful sight of fresh water, salt water, and fire all coming out of one well at the same time.—*Boston Journal*.

An Iowa lady who recently visited Rochester, N. Y., is reported to have met with a remarkable experience. Among other places, she went to the tower where her veil became loosened from her hat, and a slight breeze quickly wafted it over the railing and out of reach. Down it went toward the sidewalk, 100 feet below. The lady and a companion stood and watched its slow and wavering descent until it had nearly reached the pavement. Suddenly it struck another current of air and was borne upward again. The ladies watched its graceful movements curiously and became more and more interested as the airy fabric slowly travelled back in almost the same route it had taken in its descent, and their surprise knew no bounds when the veil actually returned to the tower, and settled down fairly and squarely on the owner's head.—*Exchange*.

Robert F. Gale, a colored man employed on Swazey's farm, in Haverhill, while eating a plate of raw oysters the other morning, discovered some hard substance in one of the bivalves. On investigation it proved to be a fine pearl about the size of a large pea. He showed his find the next day to John Nickett, who keeps a store on Sargent's square and accepted an offer of 25 cents for it. Nickett has shown the pearl to several experts, who are of the opinion that it is an extra fine one, worth perhaps \$200.

A banker in Lillie, France, had the misfortune to wet eighteen bills of the Bank of France, and in order to dry them he placed them on a board at an open window where the sun shone upon them. They dried more rapidly than was anticipated. A gust of wind carried them into the street where unfortunately, a goat picking up odds and ends at once captured the bank bills and swallowed them. The goat was purchased and the bills secured in a very dilapidated condition, but the Bank of France recognized its obligations and redeemed them.

A new postal card is soon to be put into circulation. It is very much like a double card. The back fold is split diagonally and opened like a four-pointed star. The four corners are folded and joined in the centre with a piece of gummed paper. It will contain no more writing space than the present card. It will weigh less than half an ounce. The only advantage will be a greater privacy.

There is no valid reason why the postmark on a letter should not be as legible as the business card that is often printed on the corner of the envelope. It is important to know when and where an envelope containing a letter or a manuscript was mailed, and the postmark must be depended on to give the information. In most cases the dependence is vain. The carelessness of hurried postal clerks puts only a blur where the postmark ought to be, and the public suffers sometimes seriously in consequence. Yankee ingenuity can certainly devise a cancelling machine which will cancel stamps and postmark letters rapidly and well. Probably there is such a machine already invented. The public should protect itself by insisting that the postoffice regulations, requiring legible post marks showing when letters were mailed and when they were received, shall be complied with, and by making persistent complaints whenever carelessness is evident. If every one who receives an envelope without a legible postmark will enclose it in a letter of complaint to the postmaster

general, putting the blame as nearly as possible where it belongs, it is safe to assume that some improvement will be made, provided, of course, the postmaster general is not forever buried from sight by the avalanche of his first morning's mail.—*The Writer*.

We have been interested in noting the vital statistics of towns around us for 1888. In Middleton there were 24 births, two of them of foreign parentage; 7 marriages, all but one of American birth; 20 deaths. In Topsfield, there were 8 births, the mother in one case being a native of Nova Scotia, all the others being of American parentage; 6 marriages, all but one American; 21 deaths, 15 of the persons being natives of Topsfield and all but one of the others of Massachusetts. In Rowley, out of 26 births, 2 were of foreign parentage; there were 12 marriages, and 24 deaths. In Wenham, there were 17 births, 13 of American parentage; 15 marriages, 11 of Americans; 22 deaths, all but 1 American.

The death of public officers brings one good result under the state liquor law—there can be no liquor legally sold on the day when his successor was chosen. For a whole day last week, the saloons of Boston were closed, on account of the election in one of the wards to fill the place of a deceased councilman. This explains the anxiety of a Boston member of the Legislature a few days ago to introduce an amendment to the law, providing that the saloons should be closed only in that ward, where the election took place.

An Illinois gentleman has furnished the maiden speech of Abraham Lincoln, spoken when he was a young man. It was in response to his unexpected nomination for the Legislature:

"Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens: I presume you know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics are short and sweet. I am in favor of a national bank; am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."

Lowell and Lawrence—Steam or Water.

Mr. Marden of the *Lowell Courier* makes some very significant remarks about the change in the conditions of manufacturing since the time when Lowell and Lawrence were founded. He refers to Treasurer Hooper's words at the recent banquet of the Lawrence Board of Trade:

"But when we are told by a gentleman of the experience and position of Mr. Hooper, and the opinion is endorsed by the leading manufacturers of Lowell, that if looking for sites for cotton and woollen mills as Kirk Boot and Patrick Jackson and their associates were seventy years ago, he should not think of coming to Lowell or Lawrence, it naturally sets us to thinking. When it is added, as it sometimes is, that it may not be so very long before it may become worth while even to abandon the immense Lowell and Lawrence plants, and set up new manufacturing centres where more favorable conditions exist, we are apt to count it as a sort of buncombe, uttered to bull-doze local assessors and city councils. But are we not too fast in this? Modern science has slight respect for antiquated notions and methods. When manufacturers' profits are reckoned by an almost infinitesimal fraction of a cent to the yard it becomes necessary to reckon savings in cost of production with equal minuteness. Water power is no longer regent in manufactures. The conditions that have made Lowell and Lawrence have gone by. The conditions that will maintain them as prosperous industrial centres must be carefully studied and fostered, or it will not be many years before the lamprey eel, and shad, and salmon, and alewife will not have to fight their way to the waters among the New Hampshire hills over Lawrence and Lowell fishways. Here is a wide scope for local boards of trade."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Lawrence Hardware Co.

Have the Largest Stock of

Carpenters' Machinists' and Blacksmiths'

TOOLS

in the city. Also

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.



Rochester Sad Irons.

The best Iron for the money in the market.

582 & 584 ESSEX STREET,

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CHOICE CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC.

Patent Ink Capsules, sufficient in each for a half pint of ink.

All Colors, 10 Cents Each.

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DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

DRAPER'S BLOCK, ANDOVER, MASS. Prescriptions accurately prepared.

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DEALER IN

Fresh, Salt, Smoked, and Pickled Fish, Oysters, Clams, and Lobsters.

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Pianos and Organs, SHEET MUSIC

—AND—

Musical Merchandise.

Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and Organs for sale or to rent and sold on installments. Tuning and Repairing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Catalogue sent on application.

Kennelly & Sylvester,

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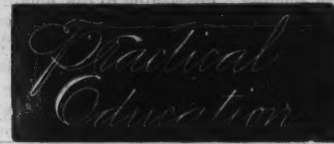
LAWRENCE, MASS.

REOPENS MONDAY, Sept. 3.

CANNON'S Commercial College,

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All studies pertaining to



thoroughly taught.

REFERENCES:

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Hon. J. R. SIMPSON, Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.

Hon. C. C. CLOSSON, Of firm of Pedrick and Closson.

Mr. JOHN N. COLE, Of this Paper.

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Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

ANDOVER, MASS.

Incorporated 1828.

This Company continues to insure Dwellings, Barns, and their Contents, and Store Buildings at fair rates, and is now paying dividends as follows:

60 per cent on five-year policies.

40 per cent on three-year policies.

25 per cent on one-year policies.

Wm. S. JENKINS, Pres.

J. A. SMART, Sec.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD USE

Glen Mills Breadstuffs.

Among their specialties are

GOLDEN CORN MEAL, made from the very best pure yellow corn, thoroughly cleaned, ground and bolted by a process peculiar to this mill. It contains all other boiled meals in the market in sweetness and flavor.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR

Is made from selected, choice, ripe wheat, the grain first having been thoroughly cleansed, scoured and brushed, the woody fibre discarded, the inner brand retained, and the whole reduced to a uniform fineness by a process peculiar to our own mills. Every effort of the mind or movement of the muscle involves the waste of nervous energy and vitality; we must build up our systems by those elements which will replace these wastes. Chemical analysis shows us that waste flour cannot do this, as the best part of the wheat is sacrificed for the sake of the color.

GLEN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR

contains all the elements of the wheat, stored there by our Creator for our use.

Those preferring a coarse Graham should use the

Glen Mills True Wheat Meal

the best wheat meal in the market.

GLEN MILLS NEW PROCESS RYE MEAL,

Is made from the best quality of White Rye, which before it comes from the mills is thoroughly cleaned from all impurities, so that nothing comes to the reducing mills but plump, sound rye, as clean as washing can make it. One five pound package of our rye meal will convince you of its merits.

WHITE CORN MEAL.

CRACKED WHEAT.

YELLOW HOMINY.

RYE WHEAT.

GRANULATED WHEAT.

are among our other goods.

See that the name **GLEN MILLS** is on every package. For sale in five pound packages, barrels and half-barrels.

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SMITH & MANNING.

When buying a package of any of the Glen Mills Goods ask for a circular of receipts.

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COAL and WOOD.

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No. 8 Essex Street,

ANDOVER, MASS.

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ANDOVER, MASS.

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All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 22, 1889.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: The Ocean Recrossed, by Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft; Comments on Senator Dawes's Speech, by Rev. C. C. Starbuck.

AULD LANG SYNE: Old Andover Records, with Notes; Eighteenth Century People.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN: George Washington's Rules.

VARIETY COLUMN: Curious and Interesting; Lowell and Lawrence—Steam or Water.

POETRY: A Winter Eve, by Dr. J. H. Towne.

SELECTIONS: Hand Spinning and Weaving revived in England; Talking Machines; Tobacco Habit; Parrot Story; Remarkable Quartette.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

Principal Bancroft sends a letter not from Egypt as we asked for last week, but from Brindisi in Southern Italy, whence he was to sail, Feb. 4, for Alexandria. This, with an article by Rev. Mr. Starbuck on the manner of sending our Ministers to foreign courts, two selections of exceeding interest on Hand Spinning and Weaving in England, and Talking Machines, and a bit of genuine poetry by an Andover citizen, may be found inside. The long list of people ninety years old or over, given on the second page, has another familiar name added to it to-day, as will be seen by another paragraph.

A Citizens' Caucus is to be held on Monday evening next to nominate town officers. This, from its name, invites all good citizens without respect to party to consult as to the selection of the best men to manage town affairs for the coming year, confirming or amending the list already presented at the Republican caucus of Monday. We sincerely hope that reference will be had solely to fitness for office, and not to political affiliations—such a ticket ought to be successful at the polls. We learn that Charles S. Parker's name is spoken of as likely to be presented for the Board of Selectmen at this meeting.

The birth of George Washington, 157 years ago; was a happy event for Andover schools, which are free to-day, including the Phillips Academy students. Banks and Post Office people have a holiday also — almost everybody except editors and printers.

The most remarkable celebration of the holiday, however, is that of Mrs. Mary B. Gould, the venerable widow of Dea. Abraham J. Gould, who is ninety years old to-day. She was born not only on Washington's birthday, but while Washington was still living to celebrate his own birthday. Mrs. Gould is "at home" to-day, and will receive the sincere and hearty congratulations of many friends.

Prof. Coy will speak at the temperance meeting in the lower town hall next Sunday afternoon on the question of license or no license for Andover. All citizens are invited to attend.

Our subscribers, and all others, will remember that we will furnish the Lawrence Weekly Eagle, the subscription price of which is \$1.50, for 50 cents extra. They will thus get both papers for a year for \$2.50. Names should be sent at once if taken with the TOWNSMAN.

ANDOVER NEWS.

Caucus for Town Officers.

The Republican Caucus was held, according to call, in the Town Hall, Monday evening. Geo. H. Poor, Esq. was chosen Moderator, and J. Newton Cole acted as Secretary. Geo. S. Cole, Barnett Rogers, Geo. A. Higgins were appointed tellers. Geo. H. Poor was nominated for Moderator of the Town Meeting. Proceeding to the nomination of Selectmen, Lyman A. Belknap was chosen first, receiving 41 ballots, Samuel H. Boutwell was nominated for 2d Selectman by acclamation. For the remaining member of the Board, several candidates were voted for and seven ballots were taken before a choice was made. On the seventh, B. F. Holt had 51, against 49 for C. H. Shattuck, and the former was declared the nominee.

Geo. A. Putnam was nominated for Town Clerk and Collector, Geo. A. Parker for Treasurer, Jos. A. Smart for Trustee of Memorial Hall Library for 7 years, and Dr. J. A. Leitch as School Committee for 3 years, all by acclamation. Edward Taylor, Geo. Gould, H. H. Tyer, Geo. H. Poor, S. H. Boutwell (the old Board) were nominated as Trustees of the Pynchard School. John Cornell, Jas. P. Butterfield, Edward Taylor, E. F. Holt, Wm. S. Jenkins, Felix G. Haynes, and Geo. W. Foster, were nominated as the Spring Grove Committee—the old Board with the exception of Mr. Foster, who was put in place of Moses Foster, Esq., who declined another nomination.

For Constables, Geo. F. Cheever, M. T. Welch and W. S. Donald were put in nomination; for Fence Viewers, Geo. Buchan, Nathan F. Abbott and John B. Abbott were named.

Town Meeting.

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Messrs. B. Frank Smith, Sam'l H. Boutwell, and Brooks F. Holt notify and warn us all—who are "qualified to vote in town affairs"—to meet and assemble on Monday, March 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, at our Town House. The warrant has 32 articles, the 32d being to transact any other business not provided for in the 31 preceding. A part of these, of course, are for routine business, including the election of all the various town officers, the granting of the usual appropriations, and the annual vote on the important question of license or no-license.

Among the special appropriations asked for are to pay the County Commissioners' assessment for the Lawrence bridges (\$3,520); to purchase life-saving apparatus for the Fire Department; to improve Pearson St. (\$500); to repair Pike St. (\$300); to locate four street lamps on Summer St. (\$50); to lay a pipe-drain on Essex St. from the railroad to the river (\$300); for planting shade-trees on the public squares and highways; to construct a reservoir on Central St., Ballardvale.

The town is also asked to accept two short road-ways laid out by the Selectmen; to substitute asphaltum-concrete sidewalks on Essex St. in place of the present gravel walks; to accept the legislative provision as to precinct-voting—this on petition of citizens of Ballardvale; to sell the South Centre school-house and land; to have a lock-up in or near the Town House; and—to mention the more important matters last—to see about building a new school-house at Ballardvale; to see about a better supply of water for the inhabitants of the Town; to see about lighting the streets with electricity. All of which will supply ample matter for the afternoon aforesaid, even if all speeches are short, and all action prompt.

One voter registered at Ballardvale, Monday night, and three in the Centre on Wednesday night. One chance more next Wednesday evening.

The annual Town Report will be issued about March 1st.

We learn that Miss Whitehouse, for many years the Principal of the Grammar School has resigned her position.

A star of the first magnitude has been discovered by Mr. M. C. Andrews on his farm, and is on exhibition at McLawlin's hardware store. It is the "White Star" potato, and weighs 13-4 pounds.

The February meeting of the Farmers' Club was held last evening. The attendance was small, but the discussion on the Growing of Apples was a lively and interesting one. Messrs. Blunt, Henry A. Hayward, Piddington, Sheldon, Saunders, Daniel Cummings, Chas. O. Cummings, and Reagan, took part.

Patrick J. Hannon has bought a house-lot of Geo. T. Abbott on Florence St.

King Lear.

Mr. Clapp, in opening his lecture on Tuesday evening, referred to three plays of Shakspeare which apparently come together in the third or tragic period of his literary life, all developing a strange sense of mystery and sin—Timon of Athens, Measure for Measure, and King Lear. The latter, "the vast and awful tragedy of King Lear," he pronounced "by the consent of the keenest critics, the greatest work of the greatest mind that ever lived."

He referred somewhat at length to the publication of the play, the first being in two quarto editions in 1608, and a folio edition following in 1623, from both of which our text is taken. His account of the sources of the play was also very interesting—the ancient romance of a British king and his three daughters, as told by Geoffrey, in Spenser's Faerie Queen, and (in part) by Sir Philip Sidney in his Arcadia. The date of this legendary king is contemporary with Josiah, king of Judah, and the references to Druidical worship and the like agree with what Shakspeare supposed would be true to that early time. It is curious to think of old Nahum Tate, of Tate and Brady's New Version of the Psalter (and author of "While shepherds watched their flocks by night"), revising this great drama into a play for the stage.

Mr. Clapp compared the play with that of Hamlet, which he said depended on non-action—a great spirit unfaithful to his duty. It was no downfall of a great soul. Cordelia dies, but it is the death of the righteous at the hand of the wicked. He referred to two distinguishing characteristics of the play: that there was in it no development of its characters either towards righteousness or towards wickedness—except in two instances and then through the discipline of sorrow—and that it seemed to show that men are horribly punished for very slight mistakes, even for mere errors of judgment. But the play did not teach this, but rather, that faults which seem superficial have tap-roots which run down into the deepest motives of the character.

The remainder of the lecture delineated the progress of the earlier part of the drama, although we have not space to follow it. Mr. Clapp remarked that language has never been so used as in this play, even by Shakspeare himself, and the lecturer seemed to be at his best in speaking upon it. We are glad that he is to give another lecture upon King Lear (next Tuesday evening). Those attending would do well to have the small and cheap edition of this play published in Ginn's Series of Annotated Classics.

Geo. C. Lyle has vacated his store in Carter's Block, and removed to the store recently occupied by Frank A. Browne adjoining Bliss's apothecary store. The telephone office is to be located in Brown and Shattuck's millinery store, two doors below.

There was a small fire in one of the lower rooms of Elbridge C. Stockwell's house, Foster's Pond, on Tuesday afternoon; loss not large—the Merrimack Insurance Co. sent out a man to repair the damage; defective flue.

Under the management of the (Niotus Club, the Temple Quartette will give a concert in the Town Hall, Friday evening, March 1, assisted by Mrs. Williams, a soloist and whistler. Further particulars next week.

The Ladies' Society of the Free church had a sociable in the vestry last evening.

Geo. Warren Cole, the architect, is preparing plans for four new residences, probably to be erected in town the coming season.

To-night, at the Free church vestry, the Young People's Society have an entertainment and supper, which promises an interesting time.

Mr. David Shaw will receive a few pupils on either piano or organ. Mr. Shaw needs no new indorsement as to his ability as an instructor, as he is well known in Andover.

The annual meeting of the Andover Auxiliary of the Woman's Board of Missions was held in the vestry of the South church, Tuesday afternoon. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mrs. Geo. E. Gould; Vice-president, Mrs. Selah Merrill; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Mary B. Mills. One of the young ladies of the Society read a most instructive and stimulating paper on Africa.

All the members of the Loyal Legion must be sure and attend the meeting at the South church vestry, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at half-past two. Mrs. Annie Sawyer Downs is to address the children, and other arrangements have been made for their entertainment.

The Abbot Academy Alumnae Association met at the Thorndike, Boston, on Monday for a social reunion and lunch. The day was everything that could be desired, in strange contrast to the after-blizzard weather of last year. There were fifty-six members of the Association present, and both in the reception rooms and in the dining room, many pleasant days were recalled and lived over again. After lunch Mrs. Poor of Winchester, President of the Association, welcomed the Alumnae to Boston, Miss McKen spoke of the losses and gains of the past year, and Mrs. Otis Cary (Nellie Emerson of '77) spoke of the group of A. A. graduates in that country and their work there. Interesting letters were read by Mrs. Tyer from some absent members, pleasantly mentioning the past and the present of the school in grateful, loving remembrance of Alma Mater.

Dr. Selah Merrill gave an illustrated lecture on the Holy Land at Lowell on Monday evening. He also spoke at the Pilgrim church, Cambridgeport, upon the same subject, Tuesday evening.

Prof. Tucker preached on Sunday at King's Chapel, Boston, in a course of sermons delivered by preachers of all denominations, his sermon being upon "The Persistence of the Christian Type." He also preached the sermon yesterday at the installation of Rev. J. F. Brodie over the South church in Salem, which he has supplied for several months, and to-day delivers the address at the dedication of the new library in Newport, N. H., presented to the town by Hon. Dexter Richards.

At the reunion of the Amherst Alumni of Boston and vicinity held at Young's Hotel on Tuesday evening, Warren F. Draper of the class of '47, Prof. W. B. Graves of '62, and Prof. Geo. Harris of '66, were present from Andover, together with some of the Seminary men. Prof. Harris made a speech, and was elected one of the Vice-presidents. Prof. Mather, who represented the college, made the statement—which might be true of other educational institutions—that "the college did not need more students, but, on the contrary, the numbers might be slightly reduced with profit to some that would go as well as to those who would remain."

The following Seminary students preached last Sabbath: E. H. Chandler, Dunbarton, N. H.; A. H. Ames, Shirley; G. F. Kennigott, Newport, N. H.; E. G. Lancaster, Ashby; F. B. Noyes, East Andover, N. H.; G. Van Blarcom, Londonderry, N. H.; I. L. Wilcox, West Hartford, Vt.; S. W. Brown, Greenwood; J. L. Quimby, Littleton; C. A. Bergstrom, East Greenwich, R. I.; Wm. Rader, Rochester, N. H.; F. E. Ramsdell, Chester, N. H.

Mr. E. H. Pound of the Junior Class, is now doing missionary work in connection with the Berkely Temple, Boston, with four others of the Junior Class, and Mr. W. J. Robinson is now assistant at the "Seamen's Bethel."

H. G. Hale and N. M. Hall, of the Junior Class, gave a reception on Friday evening last in their rooms in Bartlet Hall. The Seniors of Abbot Academy, the Juniors of the Seminary, and the Seminary professors and their wives were present. The evening was spent very pleasantly, enlivened by one of Prof. Churchill's readings.

At the close of a business meeting of the Mass. Horticultural Society, held on Feb. 16th the essay of the day upon the topic "Hardy Shrubs" was read by the essayist, Jackson Dawson, the gardener of the Arnold Arboretum. Mr. Dawson is an Andover man and was formerly in charge of Mr. John Dove's conservatory. It is said that he is the man who discovered the Scotch heather upon the Tewksbury hills somewhere.

The Ladies' Sewing Society on the Hill—which now takes back its ancient name of the Ladies' Benevolent Society—had a large and pleasant gathering last evening with Mrs. Professor Smyth.

The United Christian Endeavor Societies had their quarterly meeting at the Ballardvale church last evening, which was fully attended. J. Newton Cole presided, Rev. W. G. Poor of Kansas made an address, a prayer meeting followed led by J. E. Holt of the West Society, and the evening closed with a social hour.

Robert Jamieson will play in the 8th Regiment Band at the Inauguration ceremonies.

Salem St. Temperature.

Taken at 5.30 A. M., and 9.30 P. M.

	Morning.	Evening.	
Feb. 15, Friday.	15°	23°	clear
16, Saturday.	15°	24°	clear, r.
17, Sunday.	26°	40°	cloudy
18, Monday.	25°	34°	hail, r.s.
19, Tuesday.	32°	21°	clear
20, Wednesday.	18°	22°	clear
21, Thursday.	14°	24°	clear

Miss Ellen J. Abbott has returned from her visit to Vermont.

West Parish.

Monday morning, Mr. William H. Burt fell from a ladder breaking one arm between the elbow and the wrist; the fall was caused by the slipping of the ladder thus throwing Mr. Burt to the ground.

The Juvenile Missionary Society will meet Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at Mr. William Burt's.

Mr. Albert B. Burt has returned home after an absence of a number of months in Helena, Montana. He reports the weather there as quite spring-like and the business world as preparing for a "big boom" this coming year.

Frye Village.

Frye Village temperature taken at 6 A. M.

Feb. 15, Friday.	16°	clear
16, Saturday.	12°	clear
17, Sunday.	34°	dull
18, Monday.	32°	hail, rain
19, Tuesday.	32°	clear
20, Wednesday.	20°	clear
21, Thursday.	14°	clear

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bell and their son Howard left here last Friday to visit friends in West Campton, N. H. Mr. Bell returned home Tuesday.

Mr. G. H. Buck of the Seminary conducted the usual Sunday evening meeting in the hall, his subject being "Ye are the salt of the earth," Matt. 5: 15.

Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dodson celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage Monday evening, and although the day and evening were very stormy a large number of their friends and acquaintances met to congratulate them on the happy occasion. The friends out of town consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Garside of Dover, Mrs. Dodson's father and mother; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Garside, Dover; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foss, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson, Mr. Frank E. Garside, Dover; Mr. and Mrs. John Stone and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. George Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stone, North Andover; Mr. and Mrs. John Garside, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. James Greenwood and their son and daughter, William and Lydia, Mrs. Pickles, Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. Garside, Nashua; Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Abbott, Lowell; Rev. F. W. Greene and Mrs. Greene, West Parish; and a great many other acquaintances—in all about one hundred. After partaking of a hearty supper and ice cream a very enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson received a great many valuable presents, including half a dozen fruit knives; 14 silver teaspoons, 3 silver sugar spoons, 2 berry dishes and 3 berry spoons, a box of handkerchiefs, 1 butter dish, 8 silver table spoons, 1 pickle dish, 2 pickle tongs, 5 towels, salt and pepper castor, 2 silver butter knives, 1 cake basket, 1 dozen forks, 1 silver pie knife, 1 lemonade pitcher, 1 mustard box, 1 teapot, mustard and salt spoons, 3 black walnut cane seated chairs, with rocker to match, a dress, a tablecloth, and thirty-one silver dollars.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's Investments.

The fact that but a few years since, at the time of Mr. Frank Leslie's death, his large business came into the hands of Mrs. Leslie much encumbered if not almost inextricably involved and that she has not only disentangled the affairs of the concern but added largely to the number of its publications (now being a round dozen) and has so successfully managed this great business as to be considered one of the wealthiest of American publishers, make her one of the most conspicuous business women of this age.

As people follow and have a right to the advice of those who are most successful in every sphere of life, it is highly proper that great consideration should be given to the words of Mrs. Leslie about any matter connected with business affairs or finance.

A long letter written by her commenting upon the investments she has made through the Equitable Mortgage Company will be found included in the card of Mr. John Eaton, who is the representative of that very strong financial institution with assets now exceeding \$5,000,000. You should read the letter carefully and if you have funds to invest inquire of Mr. John Eaton about the six per cent. Debentures of this leading investment Company in which Mrs. Leslie has expressed such great confidence.

Twenty Fine Horses.

There are at Conant and Co.'s stables, Lowell, twenty young, sound horses, varying in weight from 1100 to 1800 lbs. each. They came from Iowa the 20th of this month, and are an excellent and superior breed of horses as regards bone, muscle, shape, color, soundness, and working qualities. They are a private sale, and it will be a pleasure to show them to you if you will only come and see them. There were never 20 finer horses in one lot.

NORTH ANDOVER.

The Town Warrant and jury lists were posted Saturday by Chief of police Rextrow.

The Town Warrant this year contains 19 articles. Besides those of usual occurrence are the following:

Art. 11. To see what action the town will take with the recommendation of the Road Commissioners in regard to the water on Osgood St.

Art. 12. To see what action the town will take with the decree of the County Commissioners in regard to paying the assessment of two thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$2,800) for Lawrence bridges.

Art. 13. To see if the town will vote to purchase 1,500 feet of hose for the use of steamer, and raise a suitable amount for that purpose, on recommendation of the Engineers.

Art. 14. To see if the town will vote to raise and appropriate five hundred dollars (\$500) for the purpose of putting in pipe to reach water between Elm and Clarendon Sts., and between Elm St. and Jefferson Square, for use in case of fire, on recommendation of the board of Engineers.

Art. 15. To see if the town will vote to appoint a committee to compel the City of Lawrence to repair Loring St., so called, as required by the order of the County Commissioners, and appropriate the necessary funds therefor, on petition of John Glennie and others.

Art. 16. To see if the town will appropriate one hundred dollars (\$100) to fill up a low place in the West Boxford road, so called, between the residences of the late John F. Carleton and James Glennie on petition of James Glennie and others.

Art. 17. To see if the town will vote to build a sewer from the corner of Main and Railroad Sts. to the Merrimack river, and appropriate money for the same, on petition of Geo. L. Davis and others.

The meeting of the Y. P. L. and S. Society was adjourned at an early hour Friday evening, the lovely moonlight night and the fine sleighing causing the interruption of proceeding. A committee from the society was dispatched to secure a barge, and in a short time returned having induced driver Mizen to direct their journey to Andover and around town. The party consisted of about 20 members.

Mrs. Edwin J. Godfrey and son of Candia, N. H. were in town Sunday on a brief visit.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society met Wednesday afternoon in the parlor of the Congregational church.

Mr. Geo. Philbrick left the employ of Davis & Furber, Monday, and has entered the Cleveland Co.'s Works in Worcester.

Mr. Geo. Burns, who resides at the Centre, cut a severe gash in his right leg, Friday, while chopping wood. Dr. Weil was called and the wound properly dressed.

The Republican Caucus for the nomination of candidates for the various town offices, will be held in Stevens Hall, Friday evening, March 1, at 7.45 o'clock.

The members of the N. A. Cricket Club are requested to assemble in the Parish Room, in the old library building, Saturday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, as business of an important nature is to be considered at that time. It is specially desired by the president that the meeting should be largely attended.

The place of Martin McDonald, in the brick block, was raided by Chief of police Rextrow and other officers about 9 o'clock, Saturday night. The place has been suspected for some time as being one of the favorite resorts of tipplers, and the chief was determined to descend upon the spot at the first opportunity. On arriving at the place, the door was found to be locked. The officer stated his business, and demanded admittance, which was given rather too slowly, and accordingly Chief Rextrow clambered through an open window and found two visitors present. A tin measure was quickly overturned in the sink, but the officer was fully satisfied in regard to its being liquor. The search was continued, and later it was learned that two jugs had been thrown out at the rear of the house. Enough of the liquor was secured to warrant the arrest of the party. The case came before Judge Stone, Tuesday, in the Police Court, Lawrence. The man was found guilty and fined \$100 and costs, from which an appeal was taken. Lawyer Sweeney appeared for the defence and the prisoner secured bail.

Lots of land on each side of the jobbing shop of Martin Towne have been taken by a man named Hannegan, of Lawrence, who made the purchase for Salem parties who are to engage soon in the manufacture of felt. It is said that \$50 was paid to insure the bargain.

Roundabout Lecture.

The last lecture before the Roundabout Club was given Tuesday afternoon, in the vestry of the Unitarian church. The subject, Great Modern Inventors, was treated in Mr. Towle's most interesting style. The era of steam locomotion, of telegraphs, and telephones, begun in the present century, is an era full of the poetry, romance, and heroism of science, said the lecturer. One quality above all others which has given success to inventors is the power of concentration of faculty, oneness of aim. The life which seemed to him most deserving of praise among modern inventors was that of Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing-machine. He was the son of a poor New England miller, and at the age of 21 he married, with a salary of \$9 per week. One day while watching his wife bent over her sewing, the idea occurred to him that a machine might be invented which could take fifty stitches while his wife was taking one. The interval between the inception of his invention and its execution was one of toil and privations. He stood in great need of money but this was kindly supplied by a generous friend. But now another obstacle presented itself; the machine was completed but he could find no one who would buy it. He became poorer and was obliged to live upon the charity of his friends. But he did not despair, and finally his day of triumph came. His machine was introduced and established and at the age of 48 he was twofold a millionaire. He was one of the first to respond to the call to arms when war was declared. He enlisted as a private when he could have been major; to supply the needs of his comrades, he advanced the sum of \$30,000. He had a high and noble spirit and he stands as a type and illustration of the difficulties of inventors. Charles Goodyear was also born in poverty, and to him we look for the vulcanization of india-rubber. So great was his determination to succeed, that he pawned his household goods, his wife's clothes, and even his children's books to gain money to accomplish his end. By his invention, he has saved thousands of lives and conferred a great benefit upon mankind.

Eli Whitney, son of a Massachusetts farmer, by his invention of the cotton-gin enthroned cotton as king of the Southern industry. Before his invention the cultivation of cotton was very slight. It may even be said that through cotton the states of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee were populated. The material benefit, soon after the invention, is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. Never have results so tremendous appeared from the single invention of one man!

Charles Morton, the discoverer of the anaesthetic properties of ether, was a New England farmer's son. Oliver Wendell Holmes said of this valuable discovery that it was "not for an age, but for all time." James Nasmyth, an Englishman, invented the steam hammer, of such tremendous power.

Steam locomotion by land and sea we owe to two men, one Englishman and one American. The invention of James Watt, the steam-engine, was of incalculable benefit to all mankind. The first steamboat was launched by James Swinington upon Scottish waters. His device, however, fell into disuse in a short time. It was Robert Fulton's task to show the practical use of the steam-boat. He had a persistent spirit and an indomitable will and he resolved to establish forever navigation by steam. He worked untiringly for 14 years, and finally in 1807 the little "Clermont" all complete lay moored in the North River awaiting trial. On the morning of the trial, the engine was started and the little boat steamed away up the Hudson River from New York to Albany. Fulton's end was accomplished; steam navigation had been established. Twenty-three years elapsed between the invention of the steam-engine and the journey of the first locomotive, the "Rocket." It was the genius of George Stephenson which created railway travelling as a means of locomotion. He was a self-made man and at the age of 18 had had no education. He encountered formidable obstacles, and was regarded as a lunatic. But he persisted, and at last invented a locomotive which would travel ten miles an hour. In September 1825 a train of cars was run between Manchester and Liverpool, capable of making 35 miles an hour. Within two years an American railway was established between Albany and Schenectady.

One figure rises above the rest of modern inventors as distinctly American, that of S. F. B. Morse, whose tireless brain perfected the electric telegraph and conceived the idea of sending four messages in four different directions at the same time. Time forbade more than the mention of McCormick, Blanchard and Bell, all modern inventors, who have achieved startling results. The lecturer closed by contrasting modern inventors

and the age in which we live, with previous inventors and their time, and foretold the time when the struggle of the intellect with the mysteries of nature would be at an end. Mr. Towle made a few farewell remarks and said that he should always remember his appearance before the Roundabout Club of North Andover, as one of the bright spots in his career.

About three hundred people were present in the new Lodge Room at the Odd Fellows' building, Tuesday afternoon to listen to the dedicatory exercises and to witness the formal presentation of the property to the members of Wauwinet Lodge. Grand Master A. S. Pinkerton, with other officers of the Grand Lodge, conducted the ceremonies in accordance with the ritual of the order. The address was then delivered by Mr. Jos. E. Kidder, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of N. H. Immediately following the address, a banquet was held in the Public Hall.

The Tuesday evening entertainment at Odd Fellows' Hall consisted of recitations by Mrs. Sarah Higham of Lawrence. "Scene at a Railway Station," and "The Hindoo's Paradise." She was encored after each, and responded both times. Vocal duet by Robert Driver, bass, and Walter Rigley, tenor, with Jessie Hadfield accompanist, all from the Kearsarge Encampment Quartette of Lawrence. Readings by Misses Lettie Barker, and Mary Elliott, "Song of the Old Bell," and "Anchored," by Mr. Edward Butterworth with Mr. Frank D. Foster accompanist. Selections by Orchestra from Andover. Song, "The Fisher Maiden," by Miss Maud Robinson, Miss Bertha Brierly, accompanist. Violin solos by Miss Cora Horne, accompanied by Miss Emily Horne, encored; song, "Mrs. Hooligan's Christmas Cake," by Otto Seifert of Lawrence, encored. Recitations by Miss Josie Ayre of Lawrence, "Jamie," and "Katrina's Visit to New York."

The order of dances comprised ten quadrilles: "Our Grand Officers," "Welcome all," "Our Entertainers," which was a polka quadrille, "Our Elected Officers," "Wauwinet," "Our Deputy," a waltz quadrille; "Nine-pin," "Invited Guests," "Portland Fancy," "Lady Washington," and the "Virginia" Reels. Floor director, George H. Mizen. Aids: Chas. J. H. Shedd, John B. Lewis, Chas. B. Smith, Walter G. Stone, Joseph Hinchcliff, Chas. H. Robinson, Samuel Hamlin, Walter H. Hayes. Committee of Arrangements: Enos S. Robinson, David W. Walworth, Chas. H. Butterworth. Reception Com. J. T. Wiswell, E. E. Chesley, H. R. Smith, F. A. Coan, Thos. P. Wentworth. Ushers: Chas. H. Robinson, Chas. B. Smith.

Mr. Ansel J. Cheney, state inspector of factories and public buildings, Beverly, was in town Tuesday inspecting the Merrimack and Bradstreet school-houses.

A company of the Knights of Temperance was started Monday evening, in the parish room in the library building. Boys between the ages of 14 and 21 years, who choose to apply and are elected, are admitted to membership. The organization is allied to the National Order, and was instituted by Commander Rev. S. H. Hilliard of Boston, who is state organizer. The meetings occur on the third and fourth Wednesdays of each month. It is probable that the order will become popular with the young men, who will be instructed in military tactics. Rev. Geo. Walker was chosen Warden, and the organization when complete will consist of the following officers: warden, sub-warden, vice-warden, captain, lieutenant, secretary, and treasurer, two color guards, inside and outside sentinels, past captain.

The Cricket Club is to have Mr. Kelley's old barber-shop when vacated by the Emmet Society.

Capt. Reeves' command will leave town next Saturday, March 2, with about 56 men, including officers. A little over \$900 was cleared at the recent fair; that amount will hardly meet the expenses, but with a small assessment on each man and in other ways the required amount is forthcoming.

Miss Emily Downing, daughter of George Otis Downing of Meriden, Ct., was united in marriage to Mr. Miller of Denver, Col., Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wiley and Mr. George L. Wright attended the wedding.

The committee from Wynona Lodge are trying to arrange a public temperance meeting for Sunday afternoon, in Odd Fellows Hall. Notification will be given by means of flyers if they succeed in their undertaking.

The rug presented to Co. L. remains uncalled for as yet.

T. A. HOLT & Co.,

SEASONABLE GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.
Foot Wear,
Woolen Blankets,
Flannels, Etc.
Andover and North Andover Centre.

A state constable named Pollard and a woman, Mrs. Henry Martin of Lawnsville, R. I., in company with Chief Rextrow, visited the boarding place of Mr. Henry Martin at Stevens' Village, Monday afternoon, in search of her child, aged about three years. It seems that Mrs. Martin had previously received a letter stating that the child had been injured, and if she desired to see it to call at No. 2, Duck Corporation. The officer and lady went at once but could not find the person desired. The note was dated at North Andover, and after making inquiries it was learned that the man they sought was boarding in town; accordingly a visit was paid to the Village and, without notifying Mr. Martin, the little girl was taken away by her mother who left at once for home.

Among our citizens and the honorary members of Co. L who intend visiting Washington to be present at the inauguration of President Harrison, are Messrs. Frank Tisdale, E. E. Chesley, and Mr. Manchester, also Lieut. H. B. Dennett of Lawrence.

The following programme was given at the meeting of Wynona Lodge Wednesday evening: Reading, Miss Lexie Saunders and Miss Annie Shuttleworth; reading, Geo. Blanchard; song, Mr. Freeman; reading, Mr. Frank Eaton; song, C. M. Sanborn. The same committee was appointed to prepare the programme for the next meeting. Three candidates were initiated, and one name proposed for admission.

It is said that the Democratic Caucus will be held at Stevens Hall, Saturday evening, March 2.

Holiday for the schools to-day.

The teachers of the Union, Bradstreet, and Merrimack, schools take Monday for visiting.

BALLARDVALE

Political feeling is not running very high this year in this part of the town; at the same time there are a great many who think that the representative from the south district should live in this village. And why not? We have good men enough.

Mrs. F. G. Haynes entertained the choir of the Congregational church at her home, last Saturday evening. A collation was served.

The annual meeting of the women's Board of Foreign Missions was held Wednesday afternoon in the vestry of the Union church. Mrs. A. A. Woodlin was elected President; Mrs. G. S. Butler, vice-president; and Mrs. C. H. Marland, Secretary and Treasurer.

The masquerade ball of the Cosmopolitan Club this evening promises to be a brilliant affair. Music will be furnished by a part of Baldwin's Band of Boston.

Mr. John C. Perham has his new house well in frame, and it looks like a commodious, well-built dwelling.

Mr. Chas. Greene attended the meeting and banquet of the G. A. R. in Boston, last week.

Mr. W. H. Greene has been obliged to kill his valuable dog. It was kicked by a cow some time since.

The next entertainment in the Bradlee course will be held Wednesday evening, March 13, and will be furnished by Collins' Orchestra assisted by Miss Olive Browe, reader.

The good sleighing and bright moonlight nights of last week brought out the sleighing parties. John Pray carried a party headed by our well known business man, Mr. Owen Caffrey, to Lowell Thursday evening. Friday, Mr. Buck conveyed a party of young folks to Wakefield to visit their old friend, A. A. Bush. The last affair was certainly a most enjoyable one.

A. J. Webster is visiting friends in Connecticut.

Rev. Mr. Butler will exchange with Rev. F. W. Greeno of West Parish, Sunday.

The date of the production of the drama which has been talked of by some of the young folks has been announced as Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FOR RENT.

A desirable Tenement, for a small family.

H. R. WILBUR,

HIGH STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

Mr. David Shaw

will receive a limited number of pupils for Piano and Organ instruction after March 1, 1889.

East Chestnut Street, Andover.

AGENT FOR

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS,

Warranted the finest piano in every respect.

Equitable
MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STATEMENT:

Capital Subscribed, \$2,000,000 00
Capital Paid in Cash, 1,000,000 00
Surplus & Un'd Profits, 115,444 82
Assets, 4,935,940 25

Six Per Cent. Debentures.

Secured by first Mortgages held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company of New York, and further secured by the capital and assets of the Equitable Mortgage Company.

Six Per Cent. Guaranteed Farm Mortgages.

5 and 6 Per Cent. Savings Bonds Running Three Months to Two Years.

FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE,

Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Proprietor,

P. O. Box 3706. 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, NEW YORK, March 8, 1888.

C. N. FOWLER, Esq., President Equitable Mortgage Company.

Dear Sir:

There are so many persons who are concerned in making safe investments, including many women who have little knowledge of affairs, that I am sure I will be doing a service in telling you how well satisfied I have been with the management of the Equitable Mortgage Company, and the gratifying pecuniary results, which in my own case, have been the outcome of the wise administration. Of course, I knew that your investments were of the best and highest character, but that good investments need to be supplemented by prudence and integrity in the management to secure the most favorable results, and it is precisely this combination which gives your company its strength, and guarantees to investors uniform and ample returns. You are at liberty to use this note in any way you may elect.

Very truly,

FRANK LESLIE.

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SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

POETRY.

A Winter Eve.

BY DR. JOSEPH H. TOWNE.

A winter day has just shut in—a cold sharp wind
fleets by,
The forests throw their leafless arms athwart a
cheerless sky:
One cloud hangs in the frowning North, while high
in upper air
A few wild seeds are drifting on like locks of loos-
ened hair!

There is no living thing abroad, save a few hag-
gard sheep,
Before an old decrepit man, the homeward pathway
keep;
He looks toward the threatening cloud, then gives
his staff a toss
To hasten on a lagging ewe that stopped to nip the
moss!

Poor creature! she had hardly found a leaf or
shatter'd bough,
In wandering all day long among the snow-clad
hills till now;
I pity her; but pity more the feeble man and old,
Who comes out on an eve like this to pen so poor a
told!

'Tis night—the distant hills and woods have van-
ished one by one;
I cannot see a tree as far as one might cast a stone.
The old man and his sheep are lost far down the
glen—but hark!
I hear the echo of a voice as though a dog did
bark.

The shepherd's dog! these simple sounds how ex-
quisitely dear
To the artless child of poetry who has an ear to
hear!
I know not why, but true it is, that half our pleas-
ure springs
From what sweet fancy throws around the most
familiar things.

SELECTIONS.

Hand Spinning and Weaving Revived in England.

The current number of the *Century Magazine* contains an extremely interesting account of the attempt to revive the ancient use of the spinning-wheel and the hand-loom. Aside from the poetry of the plan and the telling of it, and the indisputable gain in morals if it were adopted, there seems to have been a measure of success attending it at Westmoreland. We give below a few extracts:

The objections, too—what a sameness there was about them! It was the lumps and knots again, only in another form: it would never pay; it was not practical; people did not want linen to last a hundred years; it would be bad for trade if it did. Finally there was a large class of well-meaning friends who had been willfully content to buy rotten calico all their lives, and now met me with the embarrassing question, "But why do you do it?" I marshalled my reasons and found them to be three: first, to help my old women, otherwise helpless; secondly, to assert in a humble way the principles preached in a noble way by Mr. Ruskin, that all lasting and honorable work is done by men's fingers and men's minds, and not by steam power, and that hiring electricity to run your errands, or the sun to paint your portrait, or steam to weave your linen, will not give sense to your message, or soul to your face, or durability to your shirt; thirdly, that I want to have, and want others to have, an entirely honest linen that can be trusted, that I can hand down to my children after me. Practically, if I wanted it I must make it for myself. I now named my project to a few select friends, and some kind ladies at once took up the cause with enthusiasm. I drove about with my wheel, and gave lessons to many a sympathizer; but, after all, the wheel was its own best advocate. Wordsworth had not exaggerated its strange qualities and powers. It soothed and calmed the throbbing pulse, and the work was found to be very fascinating. Then came the first practical question, where to get wheels. I advertised, wrote to all kinds of people, and scoured the countryside. Now and then a daleswoman would drop in to report that she had heard tell of a wheel in some remote valley. Then off we started, keen as hounds when the scent lies well, but very seldom succeeded in running the prize to earth. Generally, the wheels had long since been "broken down," or, if existing, were too fragile and shattered to be of any use. We labored on, but after all my efforts I could only secure seven wheels, all more or less weak. So at last the village carpenter was interviewed, and after due consideration he undertook for fifty shillings a wheel to make me fif-

teen wheels exactly similar to the best of my old wheels, which I gave him as a model. The next two months was a period of great anxiety; many an hour did I spend in the village workshop. Difficulties beset us on every side; patterns of the iron work were sent to two of the largest Birmingham firms, but Birmingham sent back word that she did not know the use of such things, and would not and could not make them. Then questions occurred as to the balance of the wheels, the adjustment of the bearings, and other knotty points. Luckily our carpenter was a man of infinite resource, and at last our first wheel was completed, and, to our great delight, it worked well. We next formed classes for the women, and a kind friend undertook the pleasant but arduous labor of instruction.

I remember seeing a print somewhere of a spinning-class in the old days—all the girls sat with their wheels round the mistress, who presided in the midst with a long wand in her hand. The wand was freely applied to the shoulders of any neglectful pupil. Even with this advantage three years' apprenticeship was required before a girl was considered a good spinster. We had to take our pupils in hand when they were old and weary, and could only give three weeks' practice instead of three years.

To carry our system out successfully it became necessary to take a cottage where ultimately the loom was to be established, and all the business of the new industry carried on.

So I shut up my books and treatises, ignored my friends' warning letters, and set to work to get a linen-loom. Such a thing seemed as extinct as the dodo, but at last I was introduced to an old-established firm in Kendal, which took root back in the last century, but had blossomed out of late into big factories and steam-power. After consideration they thought that there was an old loom long since dead and now buried in one of the cellars; possibly its dead bones might live again; at any rate I could try it. After a search it was discovered. Very ghostly and gloomy it looked; dust, rust, and the worm had preyed upon it, but still it seemed to have what the scientific men call the "potentiality of life" in it. The poor fragmentary thing was carted over to Elterwater, and arrived one wild night. It was welcomed with much delight and not a little bewilderment.

The next thing was to secure a weaver. We found one in a dim back yard in Kendal. Many years ago he had woven linen, and was willing to try again. On Easter Monday, 1884, the actual weaving began, and that day saw the first hand-spun and hand-woven linen produced in England in this generation. The dull thud of the loom was music to my ears, and standing by the weaver's side, watching his shuttle fly, I seemed to join hands once more with the memorable past. They say that a drowning man sees in one flash all the past events of his life; so in the dusty weaving-room I saw strange, swift visions of centuries long since gathered and gone by. It was a happy day when the first thirty yards were completed. Frankly, the work was wretched—as coarse as canvas, dreadful to touch, and horrible to smell. But two pleasant surprises were in store for me. A lady skilled in art needlework saw the linen and was enraptured with its color and texture. Here, she said, was the wonderful neutral tint, made up of blended grays, yellows, and browns, that was such a precious background for her art. I tested this and found it true. I placed on my drab-colored linen a gorgeous crimson tulip, and it glowed into still brighter flame of color; then a spray of stephanotis and a cluster of bronze leaves, and that dull stuff lifted the one into brighter purity and the other into ruddier strength. My second pleasant surprise was to see the transformation made by those potent magicians, soap and water. I took thirteen yards of this harsh stuff, made it into sheets, boiled, mangled, and bleached it on the grass, and in a little time it became soft, white, and fragrant. Sometimes we have a great washing-day, all after the old-fashioned method, with no chemicals to aid our bleaching except such as are made in heaven's laboratory.

Now to sum up. First of all, to answer the question, Does it pay? which is the average Englishman's first question. I want my project to be, as all honest

schemes ought to be, self-supporting; so I am glad to be able to reply that it does pay, even in the hard and fast commercial sense. I had been mindful of a maxim of Mr. Howells, in one of his books, "Before you learn to do a thing, pray be sure people want it." I find people do want the Langdale linen, for without advertising or publicity I have orders from all parts of England for many hundreds of yards. And it pays too in a coin, current in another kingdom than this; pays a hundred-fold in the glad, uncounted treasure of brightened homes and hearths made happy and sweet with honest labor. I reap, too, all to myself, a little harvest of pleasant sights and sounds. It gladdens me greatly to pass a cottage door and to hear from within the soft murmur of the wheel. Once, too, on a wild November day, I saw a strange, weird vision of the Fates, not Narcissus-crowned, but here alive before me as three Westmoreland women. Little did the three spinsters think as they drew and cut the tangled thread from the distaff, that they were setting forth in homely fashion under the crags of Loughrigg the tremendous myth of life and death preached centuries ago under the olive groves of Greece.

My tale is told. In fear and trembling I have sown my little heritage in earth's wild fields, and I wait in patience for the harvesting. Last night I looked from my windows over three Westmoreland dales sleeping quietly beneath the white stars. I was glad to think that in those three valleys we had been able to add the sweet murmur of the wheels by the fireside to the cry of the sheep on the hill, and the song of the birds by the mere. I know that the world counts such gladness as the foolishness of an idle dream; it passes us by, but leaves us in peace, honestly striving to dedicate once more to England's men and women the storied inheritance of her holy dead, that here in this quiet corner of the world her humble sons and daughters may once more eat the labor of their hands in honor, usefulness, and peace.

The New Talking Machines.

Edison has devoted nearly two years to the task of making the phonograph of commercial use. He believes that he has succeeded. Whether or not the instrument shall enter into every-day life, as the telephone has done, is a question for the future. Certainly it is now a far greater wonder than it was in 1875, and it has reached a point where it cannot again be dropped by the scientific world. Whether Mr. Edison or Mr. Bell, or some one else puts the final touches which will take the apparatus out of the laboratory and make it practical for common use does not much matter. Some one will certainly do it. Those persons who smile incredulously when it is said that the perfected phonograph will do away with letter-writing, will read to us, will sing and play for us, will give us books, music, plays, speeches, at almost no cost, and become a constant source of instruction and amusement, must have forgotten the ridicule they heaped upon the rumor that an American inventor proposed to talk from New York to Chicago.

The new phonograph takes up, with its table, about the space occupied by a sewing-machine, and might at first be taken for one. Underneath the table is an electric battery or a treadle, according to the power used in moving the cylinder. The wax cylinders, or phonograms, as they are called, are two inches in diameter, and vary in length from one to ten inches, according to the amount of talking which is to be engraved upon them. The smallest size is about that of a napkin ring, and will be sufficient for an ordinary business letter of two or three hundred words. The wax surface is highly polished; when it has been through the apparatus, the marks or engraving upon it can be seen only with a glass. When a message is to be recorded, one of these phonograms is slipped over the steel cylinder, which is set in motion, and the diaphragm, carrying its stylus on the under side, is lowered toward the wax surface until a slight grating sound announces that it touches. Then the talking may begin. It is not necessary to talk louder than in an ordinary conversation, but distinct articulation is required. For reproduction, the stylus is raised, and the "follower" or

sounding-spring is brought into contact with the wax. The amount of talking upon a cylinder depends, of course, upon the speed of the talker; one page of this magazine might easily be recorded upon a cylinder ten inches long.

As compared with the field of the telephone, that of the phonograph is limitless. The telephone must always remain somewhat of an expensive luxury, owing to the cost of maintaining wires, connecting stations, etc. The whole expense of the phonograph will be the first cost. Even its motive power may be supplied by weights or other costless means. Imagine what the phonograph will do for the man on the borders of civilization! It will supply him with books in a far more welcome shape than print, for they will read themselves; the mail will bring him the latest play of London, or opera of Vienna. If he cares for political speeches, he can have the Congressional Record in the shape of phonograms. It is even possible to imagine that many books and stories may not see the light of print at all; they will go into the hands of their readers, or hearers rather, as phonograms. . . . As a saving in the time given up to writing, the phonograph promises to far outstrip the typewriter. The business man can dictate to the phonograph as fast as he can talk, the wax cylinder, inclosed in a suitable box, can be sent off by mail to read out its message perhaps thousands of miles away. Or else, as is now done in Mr. Edison's laboratory in Orange, N. J., the typewriter girl can print out upon paper what her employer has dictated to the phonograph.

It has been remarked, by the way, that business letters and orders by phonograph would not be so binding as when put in black and white upon paper. A little wax cylinder covered with microscopic dots would not be considered as good evidence in court. But if the speaker's voice, inflection, accent, were so reproduced that witnesses could swear to the personality would it not suffice? How could there be any dispute over a man's will, when the voice of the dead man was heard?

At present but few of the new phonographs have been finished, and those only for exhibition purposes. When they will be offered for sale seems doubtful; probably within a few months. Mr. Edison says that by the beginning of 1890 the phonograph will be far less of a curiosity than the telephone is now, and that he could begin selling the instruments at once if he were fully satisfied with them. There is always something which needs improving. Just at present there is needed a funnel for so magnifying the sound that if the instrument is placed in the centre of a table, all the persons sitting around can hear its reading or its music. For the last year it has been the same story—the phonographs would be ready for sale next month. It was so a year ago, and it may be so a year from now. But these many delays, which have made people rather skeptical as to the doings of the phonograph, do not make the wonders already achieved less wonderful, or warrant any doubts as to the vast possibilities which the little device contains.—*From article in February Atlantic.*

The Tobacco Habit.

The *New York Medical Journal*, after describing the evil effect of nicotine on the system, gives these facts: "In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health, who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse, and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco within six months one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year. A great majority of men go far beyond what may be called the temperate use of tobacco, and evidences of injury are easily found. It is only necessary to have some record of what the general health was previous to the taking up of the habit, and to have the observation cover a long enough time. The history of tobacco in the islands of New Zealand furnishes a

quite suggestive illustration for our purpose, and one on a large scale. When Europeans first visited New Zealand they found in the native Maoris the most finely-developed and powerful men of any of the tribes inhabiting the islands of the Pacific. Since the introduction of tobacco, for which the Maoris developed a passionate liking, they have from this cause alone, it is said, become decimated in numbers, at the same time reduced in stature and in physical well-being so as to be an altogether inferior type of men." That men who themselves smoke should allow their growing boys to indulge in the habit is a marvel. That men who have sons and daughters should be willing themselves to smoke is a glaring proof of the weakness and selfishness of human nature.

A Parrot Story.

A well-known New Yorker has had an adventure which discounts by about ten thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine, the average conventional parrot story. He was fond of knocking about in out-of-the-way quarters of the world, and left ship on the American coast with a party of comrades to explore the wilderness. During a cruise of several months, the entire company, a merry crew, had devoted their odd hours in singing to a parrot. The sailors also had lost no opportunities, and taught the bird all the seafaring lingo, and a few more or less elegant expletives besides.

When the exploring party had bidden the bird and the sailors good-by, they plunged into the heart of the tropical forest. After twenty-eight miles of mortal effort they reached their camping place. Just as the sun was going down they were startled to hear in the primeval silence a familiar voice calling down from the top of a tall palm:

"Avast there! Yo, heave ho!" It was the ship's parrot. But, before they could recover their startled senses, the faithful bird, having flown ahead to prepare this unexpected treat for its chums of the voyage, fluttered down to the top of a dead stump near by, and, with a shrill call summoned thousands of the little parquets, of the country. It is said that eleven thousand of them were counted as they circled around the great gray African oracle on the stump, and finally took their places on the ground row after row. The explorers looked on in dumb amazement. When the feathered assemblage became quiet, the ship's parrot burst into the words of a familiar song, and, to the inextinguishable laughter of the travellers, the consternation of the rest of the tropical world, and the delight of the festive preceptor, the whole of the eleven thousand parquets, with one mighty burst of song, broke into "Nancy Lee."—*Christian at Work.*

A Remarkable Quartette.

It was a good looking quartette, that sat around the table of a railroad restaurant, taking a hurried lunch—three men and one woman, all strangers. One of the lords of creation, a grizzled, wrinkled, old veteran, spoke up and said:

"Well, here we are from God knows where; never saw each other before, and may never meet again. Now, let us compare notes and find out who we are."

All eyes were turned deferentially to the woman, intimating that she was expected to speak first. Casting her eyes down modestly, she said: "Gentlemen, I don't wish to surprise you, but I am the author of the 'Beautiful Snow' and I am not yet ready to disclose my identity."

"And I," said the most youthful-looking of the group, "was the youngest soldier in the War of the Rebellion."

"Well, well," the other three burst out, "we have heard of you a thousand times."

"In me," said the third, "you behold the first volunteer of the civil war. Many claim the honor, but 'behold the man!'" The old veteran stretched out his hand and, in a trembling voice, said:

"Shake, comrade. I have often heard of you, but never dreamed of seeing you. I am the man who mentioned Harrison for the presidency and stood by him to the end. I won't lie."

Then the others spoke up and said: "He's all right!"—*Concord Monitor.*

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

Church Services.

SOUTH CHURCH.—Organized 1711. Rev. J. J. Blair, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7.15; Christian Endeavor meeting, 8; Wednesday evening, 7.30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Alden. Sexton, Oliver W. Vennard, Central St.

WEST CHURCH.—Organized 1826. Rev. Frederick W. Greene, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; at Osgood school-house, 7; Friday evening, 7.30; Christian Endeavor, Wednesday evening, 7.45. Supt. of Sunday School, Fred. S. Boutwell. Sexton, Daniel W. Trow.

FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Organized 1846. Rev. ———, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; Christian Endeavor, 8.15; Wednesday evening, 7.45. Supt. of Sunday School, the Pastor. Sexton, Stillman H. Harnden, Essex St.

SEMINARY CHURCH.—Organized 1865. Professors of Theological Seminary, pastors. Morning service, 10.30; afternoon, 3; Wednesday evening, 7. Supt. of Sunday School, Prof. D. Y. Comstock. Sexton, F. M. Hill.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Organized 1835. Rev. Frederic Palmer, rector. Morning service 10.30; evening, 7.15. Service and Lecture, Wednesday evenings, 7.30. Asst. Supt. of Sunday-school, H. H. Tyer. Sexton, Geo. O. Hill, Summer St.

CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.—Organized 1852. Rev. J. J. Ryan, pastor. Holy Communion, 8; High Mass and sermon, 10.45; Vespers 8.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Organized 1858. Rev. J. V. Stratton, pastor. Morning service, 10.30 evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 7.30. Supt. of Sunday School, Chas. N. L. Stone. Sexton, Henry A. Hill.

UNION CHURCH, Ballardvale.—Organized 1854. Rev. G. S. Butler, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 6; Christian Endeavor, 5.15. Supt. of Sunday school, C. H. Marland.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Ballardvale.—Organized 1850. Rev. N. H. Martin, pastor. Morning service, 10; evening, 7; Young People's meeting, 6.15; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7.30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Howell.

At the South church, Rev. W. E. Wolcott of Lawrence preached in the morning from Gen. 27: 13, "Upon me be thy curse, my son." By this word Rebekah obtained Jacob's consent to obtain the father's blessing by deceit, the evil consequences of which followed him through life. In various ways in our own time is seen the working of a similar delusion. Youth is deceived by the temptation to sow its wild oats now, and take up life's responsibilities later—forgetting that all wrong-doing blights the soul. We are deluded by the thought that it is all right to do what other people do, forgetting that we disobey our own consciences at our peril. Others beguile themselves by saying that evil is in the world, and the weakest must go to the wall—they cannot sacrifice their liberty because some one may abuse their example. But law rules in spiritual as well as in commercial affairs, and law cannot be violated without bringing the curse. The subject is relieved by the blessed revelation of Christ, who is able to set aside law, and say to every penitential soul, "Upon Me be thy curse, my son." On Him was laid the iniquity of us all.

Mr. Blair's address to the young people in the evening was on "The life that disappoints" (Eccl. 1:2).

Rev. Frederic Palmer preached at Christ church from Luke 10:40-43, the story of Martha and Mary, as representing, not worldliness on the one hand and piety on the other, but two different types of piety—doing as contrasted with being. In the evening he preached from Matt. 5:17, which he said was the text of the Sermon on the Mount, and which gives the connecting link between the early training of the race or the individual, material, crude, inadequate as it always is, and the higher development which a spiritual insight brings.

Rev. J. V. Stratton preached from John 11:49, 50, Caiaphas' prophecy of Christ.

Rev. W. A. Evans preached at the Free church, having for his subject "Weariness in well-doing" (Gal. 6:9), and in the evening, "the Prodigal Son" (Luke 15:13).

At the West church, Pastor Greene preached from John 1: 46, "Come and

see," giving first a short talk to the children on the same subject. His subject at the evening meeting in the Osgood District was 2 Cor. 3: 9, "Ye are God's husbandry."

Prof. Moore at the Seminary church preached from Luke 25: 5, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" In every age men have gazed into the empty tomb for the living Christ. Ceremonialism has characterized to some extent every religion, as when the simple supper of the Lord has developed into the splendid Mass of the Roman and Greek churches. This is shown in the struggle to worship God in spirit and in truth which has had to be fought over and over again, and will still have to be fought. At the opposite extreme, others have abandoned all ceremonials, and become the most formal of formalists. The ceremonialism of morals has been a rigid adherence to certain external forms, the conventionalities of the time. There is a ceremonialism in the evangelistic work of the church, perpetuating certain methods which have been efficacious in one generation into another, when they become formalism. It is so too in church polity and in doctrine. Men look for Christianity in creeds and confessions. It is great unwisdom to decri creeds as harmful or even useless—the mischief is in thinking that they are final instead of provisional. The Christ whom we worship, whom we seek, is not the historic Christ who died and was buried, but the living and the life-giving Christ. The sum and substance of our religion is not in the form, but in the spirit. We look to the future and live in the future, not the past.

In the afternoon Prof. Moore preached from John 1: 9—"the true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." He emphasized specially the light that shines in every generation through the lives of faithful Christian men and women.

Be Sure

To ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if you are in need of a Blood-purifier—the only certain and reliable remedy for pimples, blotches, and all other eruptions of the skin. As an alternative,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

after a trial of nearly half a century, is universally conceded to be the best ever discovered. It is agreeable to the taste, and, being highly concentrated, only small doses are needed.

An old lady of eighty, Mrs. Mary C. Ames, of Rockport, Me., after forty years of suffering from a humor in the blood, manifesting itself in Erysipelas and other distressing eruptions on the skin, at last began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking ten bottles, she is now, she says, "as smooth and fair as ever."

Leander S. McDonald, of Soley st., Charlestown, Mass., suffered greatly from Boils and Carbuncles, and for nearly two months was unable to work. A druggist advised him to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, after using two bottles of which he was entirely cured. He has remained in good health ever since.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas Shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WEST SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMER'S SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$3.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKTON, MASS.

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Curtain, Carpet, Cabinet, Mattress and Upholstery Work. Shades, Poles, Spring Rollers, Brass and Nickel Rods and Trimmings constantly on hand. Packing of Furniture and Household Jobbing done with care.

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This Hotel is pleasantly situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful towns in New England.

Ample Accommodations for Summer Boarders.

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ADAMS & DAW of North Andover wish to inform the citizens of Andover, North Andover and vicinity that they are prepared to deliver

PURE LAKE ICE

to families and others. Orders for Andover left at R. M. Abbott's, corner of Summer Street and Pundard Avenue will be promptly attended to.

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Farming Tools,

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A fine assortment of

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Late Express from Boston at 8 o'clock.

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BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

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ANDOVER TO BOSTON. A. M. 6.50 ex. ar. in Boston 7.38; 7.46 ex. ar. 8.35; 8.06 ex. ar. 8.53; 8.33 ex. ar. 9.18; 9.58 ex. ar. 10.45; 11.10 acc. ar. 12.05 P. M. 12.26 ex. ar. 1.15; 12.29 acc. ar. 1.30; 1.10 acc. ar. 2.05; 3.18 acc. ar. 4.15; 4.25 acc. ar. 5.20; 5.44 acc. ar. 6.42; 7.09 ex. ar. 8; 9.39 acc. ar. 10.30. SUNDAY: 7.40 ar. 8.50; 8.33 ar. 9.30; 12.29 ar. 1.26; P. M. 4.32 ar. 5.30; 5.53 ar. 7; 7.51 ar. 8.48. All accommodation.

BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 acc. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.20 acc. ar. 8.23; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.24; 10.25 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.52; 12.30 ar. 1.09; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.00; 2.30 acc. ar. 3.42; 3.15 ex. ar. 4.02; 4.02 acc. ar. 5.00; 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 acc. ar. 7.31; 7.00 acc. ar. 7.53; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 acc. ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.00 acc. ar. 6.14; 6.03 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.00 acc. ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.46 arrive in Lowell 8.32; 8.33 ar. 9.00; 9.51 ar. 10.35; 10.35 ar. 11.00. P. M. 11.39. P. M. 1.26 ar. 1.03; 1.40 ar. 2.45; 2.44 ar. 3.12; 3.18 ar. 3.45; 4.25 ar. 5.05; 5.50 ar. 6.15; 7.09 ar. 7.43; 9.39 ar. 10.10. SUNDAY: A. M. 7.40 ar. 8.13; 8.33 ar. 9.18. P. M. 12.20 ar. 12.50; 4.32 ar. 5.00; 5.58 ar. 6.25; 7.51 ar. 8.24.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.35 ar. in Andover 8.23; 8.35 ar. 9.00; 9.30 ar. 10.34; 11.00 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.15 ar. 12.10; 1.00 ar. 1.25; 3.00 ar. 8.42; 3.40 ar. 4.05; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.20 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.35 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.52, 1.00, 1.23, 3.00, 3.42, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.31, 7.53. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.02.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.35, 9.40, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.15, 12.17, 1.00, 1.25, 2.35, 3.00, 4.08, 5.40, 7.02, 7.09, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.40, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.35, 7.44.

*From South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.03, arrive in Salem 8.40. P. M. 12.53 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.33; 11.32 ar. 1.35. P. M. 4.43 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.12. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 1.55 ar. 3.00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H, 7.32 N, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.53 N, 1.23, 3.42 N, 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 N, 7.33 H. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.25 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 12.52, 4.00, 6.12. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

THE MARKETS.

Local Retail Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Andover Dealers.

Flour, Haxall,	\$7.50 to 7.75
" St. Louis,	6.00 to 6.75
Golden Corn Meal 5 lb. pkg.	15 c.
Glen Mills Entire Wheat Flour 5 lb. pkg.	15 c.
" "	per bri 7.00
Corn, per bag,	1.10
Meal " "	1.00
" oat, per lb.	31-2c. to 41-2c.
Oats, per bag,	85 c. to 90.
Shorts, per 100	\$1.00 to \$1.10
Tea,	20 c. to 80 c.
Coffee,	24 c. to 33 c.
Sugar, gran.	8c. to 81-2c.
" brown,	71-2c. to 8 c.
Butter,	22 c. to 35 c.
Cheese,	16 c. to 17 c.
Eggs,	23c. to 24c.
Lard,	12c. to 14 c.
Potatoes, per bu.,	75 to 85c.
Onions, " peck,	25c.
Beans,	60c. to 85c.
Cranberries, per bu.	\$2.50 to 3.20
Apples, per bbl.,	\$1.50 to 2.50
Ham, per lb.,	14c. to 15c.
Pork, roast,	12c. to 14c.
" salt,	14c.
Beef, roast,	12c. to 28c.
" steak,	16c. to 28 c.
Lamb roast,	18c. to 20 c.
" chops,	15c. to 25 c.
Veal,	10c. to 20 c.
Sausages,	12 to 14 c.
Chickens,	20c. to 25c.
Fowls,	15 c. to 20c.
Turkeys,	6c. to 10 c.
Codfish,	7c. to 11 c.
" dry,	10c. to 12c.
Lobsters,	12 c. to 18c.
Hallbut,	4c. to 6c.
Haddock,	25 c.
Clams, per qt.,	10c. to 15c.
Mackerel,	
Salmon,	
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	\$1.00. to \$1.10
Coal, furnace, per ton,	\$7.25
" egg,	\$7.50
" stove,	\$7.75
Wood, hard, per cord,	\$6.00 to \$6.50
" soft,	\$4.50

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle. It helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful Discovery free at all Drugstores.

WANTED. To find a person who has used Beach's World Soap that is not perfectly satisfied. Ask your Grocer for it.

ANDOVER NEWS.

Special Notices.

Friday: Young People's Entertainment at Free church Vestry.

Saturday: Loyal Legion in Old South Vestry, 2.30 P. M.; address by Mrs. Downs.

Sunday: Rev. Julius H. Ward of Boston will preach at Christ church in the morning, the Rector in the evening.

Prof. Moore will preach at the Seminary church.

Prof. Hincks will preach at the Free church.

Union Gospel Temperance meeting in lower Town Hall, 4.15 P. M.; address by Prof. Coy.

Monday: Citizens Caucus, in Town Hall; 7.45 P. M.

Tuesday: Mr. Clapp's second lecture on King Lear.

Wednesday: Registrars of voters meet at Selectmen's office, 7.30 P. M.

DEATHS.

In Andover, Feb. 14, Nellie Shanahan, child of John and Nellie Shanahan, aged 1 year, 10 months.

In Abbott Village, Feb. 16, James Phillips, aged 86 years.

In Northfield, Feb. 10, Rev. John P. Humphrey, a graduate from Andover in 1844, aged 71 years.

In East Cambridge, Feb. 15, Dr. John B. Taylor, for many years physician in the Middlesex (Co. House of Correction, aged 67 years.

In Dedham, Feb. 19, Myrick P. Sumner, a prominent insurance man, aged 81 years.

In Weymouth, Feb. 14, Peter Cushing, an early abolitionist and temperance reformer, aged 90 years.

Advertised Letters, Feb. 18, 1889.

Persons calling will please give the date to this list.

Bailey, E. W. Keefe, Thos.
Barker, G. L. Kelley, H. C.
Bernser, D. R. Leighton, Rob't
Bostwick, Bessie Miller, Sarah
Byrne, Lizzie Merritt, W. C.
Carey, M. Morton, Lottie
Chandler, Rev. J. H. O'Connor, M.
Crocker, C. E. Robinson, Wm.
Hall, Frank A. Towne, Mary
Hall, P. Williams, C. C.
Holden, Mrs. P. Woods, Rev. E. A.

WILLIAM G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

Elm House Register.

Feb. 14-21: E. H. Taylor, John Morris, Boston; Wm. E. Morrill, Haverhill; H. N. Fields, New York; Sam'l N. Lewis, K. S. Brackett, M. N. Sprague, Mike Maloney, F. E. Mayo, Thos. A. Kennedy, Boston; E. E. Barker, Portland; Miss Clara Johnson, Providence; F. P. Jenness, New York; W. H. Dragan, Cambridgeport.

Towns Around Us.

There is a new agitation along the line from Lowell to Newburyport on the old scheme of Merrimack River navigation, the aim being to secure lower rates for transportation of coal to Lawrence and Lowell. The great obstacle to be gotten rid of between Lawrence and Haverhill is Mitchell's Falls, where, the *Lowell Courier* says, "Uncle Sam has already wasted \$50,000 by blasting on the wrong side of the channel. Gen. Butler cut another channel, and successfully freighted coal to Lawrence, and ran passenger steamers to Newburyport; he intended to extend the lines to Lowell, but mismanagement by his agents disgusted him, and he gave up the enterprise."

The *Newburyport Herald* adds: "If Gen. Butler and E. Moody Boynton had worked together it would have been accomplished before this. After getting above the mouth of the Powow, in Amesbury, it may be made deep enough by clearing the stream of obstructions, to Mitchell's Falls. There it will need a dam, canal and locks. The dam must be as high as it will bear without injury to the mills at Andover and Lawrence by back water."

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may obtain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and out the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all other diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at any Drugstore.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of Charlotte E. Bishop, late of North Andover, in said county (wife of Francis R. Bishop), deceased,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Francis Russell Bishop, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond, for the reasons alleged in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lawrence, in said county of Essex, on the second Monday of March, next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Francis Russell Bishop is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper, called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

J. T. MAHONEY, REGISTER.

MRS. F. D. LEONARD, NURSE.

SATISFACTORY REFERENCES.

RESIDENCE: First House beyond Barnard's Shoe Shop, Town House Court.

Closing Out Sale!

FOR THE

Next 60 Days SAUNDERS BROS.

Offer their large stock of

STOVES,

TINWARE,

PUMPS, and

KITCHEN UTENSILS,

At very low prices.

SOME RARE BARGAINS.

Saunders Bros.

MAIN STREET, ANDOVER

MRS. HELEN REDDOCH

FRYE VILLAGE, - ANDOVER,

Would like engagements as a

NURSE.

SATISFACTORY REFERENCES FURNISHED.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Grand Piano Forte Cover (NEW.)

Inquire at MRS. RAMSDALL'S Stamping and Embroidery Rooms, 37 Main St., Andover, Mass.

Have You Seen

E. PIKE'S

Special Offer to sell for Cash

AT COST

for the next Sixty Days?

Everything in the Line of

STOVES and TINWARE.

I am closing out Balance of Fall and Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

J. M. BRADLEY,
TAILOR AND FURNISHER.

SMITH & MANNING.

Flour, Grain and Fancy Groceries.

Teas, Coffees, and Spices. Canned Fruits of all kinds.

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DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear. A Full Line of Staple and Domestic Goods.

The Celebrated PEARL SHIRTS, Laundered and Unlaundered.

CARPETS.

Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Rugs, Mattings and Oil Cloths.

Crockery and Glassware.

Paper Hangings and Curtains, Etc.

SMITH & MANNING,

Essex Street, Andover.

Miss JENNIE B. LADD,

VIOLINISTE.

Will receive a limited number of pupils.

References:

Mr. Bernhard Listemann,
Mr. Wolfe Fries, Boston.
Mr. J. W. Hill, New England

Conservatory.

Miss Ladd will be at Mrs. Frederic Palmer's, No. 25 Central St. Andover, Monday's between 11 & 12 o'clock.

D. SWEENEY,

Horse and Ox Shoeing,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

Special care taken with interfering and over-reaching horses.

Punchard Ave., Andover, Mass.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

In Andover, 15 rooms, centrally located. Apply to

W. F. DRAPER.

PLACES WANTED.

For a large number of Americans, Nova Scotia, Scotch, English, and Irish help, now waiting for situations. All first class, with good references. Call at the City Employment Bureau 439 Essex St., Lawrence. The oldest and largest office in the city. Mrs. GOODENOW.

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Hon. JAMES FERRIER, Senator, President.

EDW. RAWLINGS, Managing Director.

JAMES A. FRAZER, AGENT

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JEWELLER.